**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:**

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 13 and 14 as follows:

Fig. 9a is a front view of the trunnion journal, Fig. 9b is a side view of the trunnion journal, and Fig. 9c is an enlarged view of the area [[c]] C of Fig. 9a.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 22 and 23 as follows:

Referring to Figs. 7a-7c, the outer peripheral surface of the trunnion journal 16b is spherical for spherical fitting to the spherical inner peripheral surface of the inner roller 22, but a relief ~~16a~~ 16e is partially formed along the forged parting line 16p so that the protuberance of the forged parting line 16p inwardly recedes from the spherical outer peripheral surface so as not to project outward, as shown in broken line in Fig. 7c. Therefore, it becomes possible to dispense with the step of removing the forged parting line 16p, and to use the cold molded surface in its molded state, leading to cost reduction. In this case, the relief 16e portion cannot bear a load and hence the loading area is decreased; however, even if the loading range is partly decreased, a sufficient load capacity can be held because of the type in which the trunnion journal 16b and the inner roller 22 cooperate with each other to bear a load by spherical fitting of wide range. Figs. 7a-7c exemplify the case where the relief 16e is a flat surface, but a cylindrical surface or some other curved surface may be employed. Further, in the case of providing the relief 16e, as compared with the case of not providing the relief 16e, the effect of reducing the interference margin in assembling the inner roller 22 to the

trunnion journal 16b is obtained, and the amount of elastic deformation of the inner roller 22 can be made small or eliminated.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 24, line 10 as follows:

Various concrete forms of the relief 16e may be contemplated. The simplest example is shown in Fig. 8a wherein part of the spherical is removed to provide a flat surface. In the case of providing a relief by simply removing part of the spherical surface, however, the width dimension A of the relief increases and the area to bear the load decreases. Thus, for example, as shown in Figs. 9a-9c, it is possible to form a relief 16e' ~~16e~~ assuming an arcuate shape in the longitudinal section of the trunnion journal 16b. In this embodiment, there is an advantage that the width dimension B of the relief is small while the area to bear the load is large. However, both of these embodiments result in a contact state as shown in Fig. 8b, with a concentrated stress occurring in the edge, causing premature spalling. Rounding the edge may sometimes fail to be sufficiently effective. ~~Forming a corner at the edge may sometimes fail to be sufficiently effective.~~